Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NEWS NOTES

A notable gift for the promotion of mathematical interests in America was announced by the Mathematical Association of America at its summer meeting in September, 1921. Mrs. Mary Hegeler Carus, as trustee for the Edward C. Hegeler Trust Fund, donated to the Association the sum of $1200 annually for five years for the purpose of publishing a series of monographs whose purpose should be to popularize mathematics by making accessible at nominal cost the best thoughts and keenest researches in this field set forth in expository form comprehensible to teachers and students of mathematics and to other readers of mathematical intelligence. The deed of gift includes the promise to capitalize this annual income by a permanent endowment fund if at the end of five years the project shall have proved successful. The trustees of the Association are taking steps to select a board of editors who shall have charge of all details connected with the publication of the proposed monographs.

An error appeared in Professor H. B. Roe's paper on "Minimum Mathematical Requirements in Agriculture" (January issue, page 33), in which the area of a circle was alleged to be 3 times the diameter, rather that 3 times the square of the radius.—THE EDITOR..

THE REORGANIZATION OF MATHEMATICS IN SECONDARY EDUCATION

The Final Report of the National Committee on Mathematical Requirements—To be distributed free of charge to all interested in securing a copy.

The complete report of the National Committee on Mathematical Requirements is in the press and will, it is hoped, be ready for distribution in April. It is published under the title "The Reorganization of Mathematics in Secondary Education" and will constitute a volume of about 500 pages. The table of contents given below indicates its general character.

Through the generosity of the General Education Board the National Committee is in a position to distribute large numbers of this report free of charge. It is hoped that the funds available will be sufficient to place a copy of this report in every regularly maintained high school library and also to furnish every individual with a copy free of charge who is sufficiently interested to ask for it. Requests from individuals for this report are now being received. They should be sent to J. W. Young, Chairman, Hanover, N. H. *Individuals interested in securing a copy of this report are urged to send in their requests as early as possible.* If the number of requests received exceeds the number the committee is able to distribute, the earlier requests will receive the preference.

The table of contents of the report is as follows:

Part I. General Principles and Recommendations.

Chapter I. A brief outline of the report.

Chapter II. Aims of mathematical instruction—general principles.

Chapter III. Mathematics for years seven, eight and nine.

Chapter IV. Mathematics for years ten, eleven and twelve.

Chapter V. College entrance requirements.

Chapter VI. Lists of propositions in plane and solid geometry.

Chapter VII. The function concept in secondary school mathematics.

Chapter VII. Terms and symbols in elementary mathematics.

Part II. Investigations Conducted for the Committee.

Chapter IX. The present status of disciplinary values in education by Vevia Blair.

Chapter X. The theory of correlation applied to school grades by A. R. Crathorne.

Chapter XI. Mathematical curricula in foreign countries by J. C. Brown.

Chapter XII. Experimental courses in mathematics by Raleigh Schorling.

Chapter XIII. Standardized tests in mathematics for secondary schools by C. B. Upton.

Chapter XIV. The training of teachers of mathematics by R. C. Archibald.

Chapter XV. Certain questionnaire investigations.

Chapter XVI. Bibliography on the teaching of mathematics by D. E. Smith and J. A. Foberg.